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The Hebrew

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Gold Elsie.

BY MRS. A. L. WISTER.

CHAPTER X.—[CONTINUED.]

A CARRIAGE rolled up the avenue. Herr von Walde frowned, and passed his hand across his eyes as if he had been rudely awakened from a dream. In a moment the door opened, and the baroness entered. She, as well as Bella, who was walking by her mother's side to-day, with quite an air of grown-up dignity, had not yet laid aside her bonnet and mantle.

"I am glad to be at home again," she cried. "The air to-day is horrible. I repeated a hundred times having left the house, and shall probably stone for my maternal solicitude by a heavy hand. Bella was so anxious to see for herself how you are, dear Helene, that I allowed her to come in with me."

The child went directly up to the lounge. She did not appear to notice Elizabeth, who was sitting close by, and brushed past her rudely, as she bent down to kiss Helene's hand, that a button upon her sack caught in the delicate trimming of Elizabeth's dress and tore it. Bella lifted her head and glanced at the mischief she had done; then she turned and went across to Herr von Walde to give him her hand.

"Well," said he, withholding his hand, "have you no apology to make for your awkwardness?"

She made no reply, and retired to the side of her mother, upon whose cheeks the ominous red spots appeared. The look which she cast upon Elizabeth showed that her daughter was not the cause of her irritation.

"Well, child, can't you speak?" asked Herr von Walde, rising.

"Fraulein Ferber sat so close," said the baroness in a tone of excuse, as Bella continued obstinately silent.

"Indeed, I should have moved aside. There is no great harm done," said Elizabeth, and she held out her hand to Bella with an enchanting smile. But the child took no notice of it, and hid both her hands in her dress.

Without a word, Herr von Walde approached her, took her by the arm, and led her directly to the door, which he opened. "Go instantly to your room," he said, "and do not come where I am again unless I particularly desire you to do so."

The baroness was raging inwardly. Her countenance worked for a moment, but what could she do? She was powerless to contend with the violence and barbarism of this man, who was master here, and who now took his seat again with a composure that betrayed an utter unconsciousness of the cruelty of his behavior. Her prudence obtained the upper hand.

"I hope, dear Rudolph," said she, and her voice trembled a little, "that you will not rock on this slight misdemeanor against Bella. Pray, make some allowance—it is all the fault of her governess."

"Miss Mertens! Indeed, it must have cost her with her innate gentleness and refinement, infinite pains to train Bella to conduct herself as she has just done."

The baroness blushed scarlet; but she controlled herself. "Heavens!" she cried, determined to change the subject; "this stupid circumstance has made me forget to tell you that Emil has ridden over from Odenberg. He got wet through on horseback, and is just changing his dress. May he pay his respects?"

Helene's cheeks glowed, and a ray of happiness shot from her eyes; but she said not a word, only drooping her face so as to conceal every sign of her inward agitation.

"Certainly," replied Herr von Walde, "Does he intend to make some stay here?"

"He will be here for a few days, with your permission."

"By all means. Then we shall see him in your room when we come to take coffee."

"He will be most happy. Will you not come immediately?" My maid tells me that all is in readiness there to receive you."

Elizabeth arose, and prepared to take her leave. Herr von Walde, as soon as he saw this, looked inquiringly at the baroness. Doubtless he expected that she would extend an invitation to the young girl; but just at this moment the lady discovered that the gardener's arrangement of the flower stand in the window was "too charming," and in exasperated contemplation of a bunch of azaleas she turned her back upon Elizabeth.

Fraulein Ferber courtesied profoundly and left the room, after Helene had repeated, in a trembling voice, her expressions of gratitude. Without, in the corridor, she met Herr von Hollfeld. At sight of her, he quickened his pace, casting a lightning glance around to assure himself that no listener was near. Before she was aware of it, he had seized Elizabeth's hand, imprinted a glowing kiss upon it, and whispered: "How rejoiced I am to see you once more!"

Her astonishment was so great that she could not at first find a word to say. She drew back her hand as though she had been stung, and he accepted her repulse, because at that very mo-

ment the door of Helene's room opened and Herr von Walde appeared. Hollfeld raised his hat to Elizabeth as if he had just seen her, and his features subsided into an expression of utter indifference as he walked toward his relative.

Elizabeth was disgusted with his farce—first, at the insulting familiarity, which made her blood boil with indignation, and then, at the denial of any acquaintance before a third person. Her maidenly pride was deeply wounded.

She reproached herself that she had not rebuked his impertinence boldly upon the spot. A crimson flush was in her cheeks with shame that she should be treated so by any man; it seemed as if the spot upon her hand, where his hot lips had rested, still burned, and she hastily held it beneath the stream of a fountain in the park, that the imaginary stain might be washed away.

Much agitated, she reached her home, and complained with tears to her mother of the insult she had received. Frau Ferber was a sensible woman, possessed of clear, calm insight. She was convinced by Elizabeth's resentment that her child's heart was in the least danger, and her fears were laid to rest. It was easy to defend her from attacks from without; but who could guard her from the grief that a misplaced attachment would entail upon her?

"Indeed," said Reinhard, pointing to Bella as she flew up in the swing, shouting with delight, "no one who had seen that child this morning and her sultry bearing, as she went into Herr von Walde's apartment to ask for forgiveness for yesterday's misconduct, or her defiant and angry expression, when he told her he could not receive her again until she had personally begged pardon of Fraulein Ferber,"—thus Elizabeth reddened, and became absorbed in her preparation of some bread and honey for the two children—"would recognize her for the same being, whose face is now beaming with the innocent joy of childhood."

The hour passed very pleasantly. Miss Mertens was both refined and cultivated, and Reinhard told many delightful stories of his travels and researches.

"Probably we should not have thought of returning home for some time," he said in concluding an interesting account of adventures in Spain, "had we not received unfavorable accounts from Thuringia, which, following fast upon each other, induced Herr von Walde to give up new plans for travel. The ambition of power often makes its possessor blind. The incursions request from a feminine pen that Herr von Walde would pension off the good village pastor at Lindhof, because he had grown prosy and was incapable of training the souls under his care, capped the climax of our unwelcome news, and we set out for home immediately."

"When, late in the evening, as we approached Lindhof, we left the highroad and our carriage, that we might go the rest of the way on foot, we met with a most charming adventure. How odd! look, Reinhard, what you suppose is the meaning of that light in the ruins of Castle Gnadeck?" asked Herr von Walde. "It means that there is a lamp there, was my reply. 'We must investigate this,' he said, and we ascended the hill. The light grew brighter, and at last, to our astonishment, we saw that it streamed from two high illuminated windows. And then, light steps were heard behind us, something white fluttered among the bushes, and suddenly, what I took for a being of statural mould hovered before us upon the moonlight sword. I took heart and approached, expecting every moment that the airy form would vanish before the breath of my lips; but also its own lips opened, and told of two trained goats and a canary bird."

All laughed at this account.

"While we were descending the mountain," Reinhard continued, "my master said not a word; but from certain looks I judged that he was quite ready to laugh at me as you were; it would have been a fine thing if you could have accompanied us as a good fairy, for we left all the moonlight and beauty behind us upon the mountain, and had to walk of through the dim valley, where the mists were rising, and where there was nothing, not even a winding sledge to bid us welcome home. At Castle Lindhof numberless lights were flitting to and fro like will-o'-the-wisps. The carriage, with our luggage, had already arrived, and seemed to have produced the same effect by the sound of its rolling wheels, as that ascribed to thunder at the day of judgment, for there was such hurry and confusion, and disorder reigning there when we arrived, that, for my part, I should have been thankful to retrace my steps, and lay my weary head upon the first quiet, mossy spot that I could find in the forest. The only person who, in the midst of the universal agitation, presented an appearance of placid self-possession was the chaplain, Mohring. He had put on a white cravat with great dispatch, and welcomed the master of the house at the foot of the grand staircase in a speech full ofunction.

"The reign of that stern gentleman is at an end now, is it not?" asked the forester. "Yes, indeed, thank God!" replied Miss Mertens. "He will leave Lindhof in a short time. Baroness Lessen's influence has procured him a good parish. He could not endure to sink back into insignificance where he had so lately held sway. I can readily understand it, for he had ruled with all the persecuting zeal of a tyrant who seeks to tread every one beneath his feet. He would not allow a thought in his kingdom without his permission, and even the baroness, his mistress, upon whom he smiled so serenely, felt his iron rule. Every one in the household, without exception, was obliged to write down, in the evening, the thoughts and sentiments that had occurred to them during the avocations of the day. I can see before me now the poor housemaids, to whom even a short letter to their friends at home is a greater task than a long ironing-day, sitting in that cold room on the winter evenings, holding the pen in their tired clumsy fingers, and beating their poor brains for something to say."

"Yes, if the chaplain had worked as hard as I have done the whole day, one would whisper soothly but angrily to another, 'he would not relish writing much.'"

"Indeed, I think so," cried the forester.

"What a shameful system of torture and oppression has been carried on there under the cloak of service to the Lord!"

"The worst of it all is," said Ferber, "that unless a man is possessed of great culture, or of a special fund of good humor, he ends by

detesting not only his tormentors but the whole subject of religion that causes him such suffering. Thus, he is led more and more astray from all faith, while his outer observance of forms must be stricter than ever, his subservient depending upon his wearing the mask well. All this gives the death-blow to true religion among the people."

She led the way and opened the huge oak door leading into the garden.

Her parents and she, with little Ernst, were sitting under the lindens, as the strangers entered, and came toward them.

Elizabeth introduced them all round, and then, at a sign from her mother, returned to the house to order some refreshments for the guests. When she came back again, Bella had already laid aside her sack and parasol, and with a joyous face was sitting in a swing which had been hung between two trees. Ernst was swinging her, and seemed not a little proud of his new playmate.

"Indeed," said Reinhard, pointing to Bella as she flew up in the swing, shouting with delight, "no one who had seen that child this morning and her sultry bearing, as she went into Herr von Walde's apartment to ask for forgiveness for yesterday's misconduct, or her defiant and angry expression, when he told her he could not receive her again until she had personally begged pardon of Fraulein Ferber,"—thus Elizabeth reddened, and became absorbed in her preparation of some bread and honey for the two children—"would recognize her for the same being, whose face is now beaming with the innocent joy of childhood."

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had left no doubt in the child's mind that her mother was the indisputable mistress of Lindhof. "Look," she continued gaily, "do you see the path down there? Uncle Rudolph has just ridden past. He saw me, and waved his hand to me. Mamma will be glad that he is kind to me again."

Miss Mertens admonished her to be a good little girl, and get her hat and sack, for it was time to go.

Elizabeth and Ernst accompanied them out into the park.

"We have stayed to long," said Miss Mertens anxiously, as she took leave of the Ferbers and stepped out into the forest-clearing. "I must be prepared for a tempest this evening."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[From the Newcastle (Eng.) Daily Chronicle.]

THE HONORS OF CAMBRIDGE.

It is fortunate that the most rapid and intolerant among the apologists of exclusiveness in University education are now no more. Had they lived to see a member of the Jewish community "Senior Wrangler" of Cambridge University they might have fancied the doom of the Church of England sealed, and the sun of Britain's glory set. Lord Elden held that the English Church must be supported at all hazards, and the best way of affording it support was only to admit her own members to offices of honor, trust, or emolument. To achieve that object the great Tory lawyer and his party placed all who bore the hated names Dissenter, Catholic, or Jew, under the ban of a political and social ostracism. By indomitable resolution Dissenters have gradually got rid of the civil and educational disabilities which their religious convictions involved, and in competition for University honors have more than held their own with the sons of the dominant Church. It is only a few years since the great seats of learning in England were opened to the Disciples of Dissent, and but as yesterday since aliens from the Church of England could compete for the rewards of distinguished scholarship. This stubbornly prolonged exclusiveness naturally gives plausibility to the intellectual triumphs of the "quondam" proscribed.

As mathematical and preliminary to classical honors at Cambridge, it may give some idea of Mr. Hartog's general scholastic proficiency to mention that, while a student in the University of London, he took the chief prizes in classics and modern languages. In all probability, therefore, we shall hear of Mr. Hartog again. The versatility of his powers argues not skillful training alone, but superior intellectual vigor.

"Happily has the day gone by when loyalty to conscientious convictions was esteemed akin to treason against the Commonwealth. It has been discovered that, as the State widens the basis of unity and fellowship, exactly in that proportion will be the strength, security, and greatness of the empire. The Jews are not a numerous body in England, and their admission to political privileges was not perhaps so imperative as the admission of Catholics or Dissenters, but their exclusion was equally unjust.

During the many centuries Jews have dwelt in England, they have been distinguished for the peaceful industry in which their lives have been passed, while the commanding eminence which that capacity has indeed often been acknowledged by their bitterest antagonists but these antagonists would not admit their possession of any higher qualities. The bigots forgot that it was Jews who kept the torch of science burning when all around them was dark. There is scarcely a sphere of scientific research or walk of philosophy in which Jews have not distinguished themselves. It was because the Hebrew was shut out from every path of honorable ambition that he took refuge in avarice. In the non-age of the world's civilization, era letters were known in Greece or art had given Rome her glory, Israel possessed a policy and laws, and had produced statesmen and philosophers, historians, and poets, to whom the world yet turns in mingled wonder and admiration. When we remember how much Europe owes to Jewish culture, it were surely a small thing to do the Jewish people justice. That, however, has scarcely been yet done. Before Mr. Hartog can take his fellowship, some modification of existing forms will require to be made. There is indeed no objection to this; but why should the necessity for the concession continue?"

"But," said Miss Mertens, "despair has led many a one to seek a death even more horrible."

At this moment Elizabeth saw in her mind the glowing, passionate expression with which Hollfeld had hastened toward her on the preceding evening. She remembered the disgust that she had experienced at his touch, and she thought to herself that it would not be very difficult to imagine the position of the persecuted girl.

"Come in, child,"

## THE GHETTO OF PRAGUE.

In the north-east of Prague, on the right bank of the Moldau, precisely opposite the fortified castle of Hradchin, there is a maze of narrow and tortuous lanes, which, when they were surrounded by walls, prevented the inmates from leaving their quarter, except through a small number of gates. In these houses, the Jews, about 250 in number passed many sad days from the period when pagan Bohemia admitted them, to our time. Several times they were expelled from the city, there recalled as by a miracle. The last persecution, or, at least, the last project of expulsion, was that under the Empress Maria Theresa. When the Prussians, at the close of the War of Seven Years, evacuated the city, the Jews were accused of having favored the enemy. They were first, in virtue of the permission giving them by the Empress, to be pillaged by the Pardors, to whom their pay was due; then they were expelled from the city, but soon afterwards readmitted.

It was only the Emperor Ferdinand the Good, who, in 1845 permitted the Jews of Prague to reside outside the Ghetto, the name of which has since been changed into Josephstadt, in memory of the Emperor Joseph II.

Although the Ghetto is now inhabited by the humbler classes of the Jews and the outcasts of Christian population, it nevertheless remains the meeting place of the Jews, and the theatre of their religious and commercial activity; for all the synagogues, the Jewish baths, and the offices for transacting congregational business are there. Except on Sabbaths and festivals, when the worshippers repair to the synagogues in their holiday attire, the Ghetto bears a very gloomy aspect.

The humble classes among the Jews there, being exceedingly poor, the charity of their wealthy brethren is often appealed to. It is on these occasions that the true brotherhood reveals itself. In few communities are benevolent institutions so well organized as at Prague. All wants of the necessitous are provided for, either by individual charity or associations. Nor must we overlook the circumstance that the Jewish population unhesitatingly engages in the most laborious and menial work in order to earn its daily bread honestly; and borne in mind that through the intolerance of Christian workmen, Jews are either not admitted as apprentices or received into the respectable guilds. Special mention among the charitable institutions is deserved by the Jewish hospital, which is administered in an exemplary manner, and the two orphan asylums, one for boys, and the other for girls.

From the religious point of view, however, it is to be regretted that in so large a community as that of Prague (which is said to number some 15,000 souls) there should be so little interest in Jewish literature and progress in general. As Prague possesses no general synagogue administration (the congregations acting independently of each other) abuses have crept into isolated places of worship. However, this defect is being perceived, for one synagogue after the other is beginning to introduce order in the services as well as weekly services. Five of the larger synagogues have each a regular preacher.

The most ancient synagogue of Prague is that which is called Alt-Nuss Schule. It is a gloomy building, situated several feet below the level of the street, and to which a great number of legends are attached, in which this ancient community is exceedingly rich. Having descended several steps, one reaches the vestibule, which is called the Polish oratory. Hence by descending several steps, one reaches the synagogue, built in Gothic style, and supported by two massive pillars. A banner, 30 feet long, given to the synagogue by the Emperor Leopold, rises high in the air. On the floor there is an estrade, surrounded by iron railings. Light struggles in through narrow windows, and on the walls are several inscriptions which can only be read with difficulty. On the right are extended two charts which mark the level of the inundations of 1845 and 1862. It is unpleasant to see divine services here celebrated with so little dignity. The "Mitsvoth" are still sold to the highest bidder, and with much noise; talking, and even jokes, are common. And yet in other synagogues it is still worse, especially during the morning service, in which all decorum is missed. For some years the communal administration has endeavored to found a central place in Prague for Jewish science, at present very little cultivated there. In the school called Talmud Torah, a number of poor children receive instruction in Hebrew and religion. The first class, like the "yeshiboth" of old, constitutes a kind of rabbinical school. The professors are Doctors Kaempf, Wessely, and Stein; and it is to be regretted that this school should only be attended by Hungarians who are not sufficiently advanced in secular knowledge to be admitted to the seminary at Breslau, which numbers as many Austrian as Prussian students. At present the communal administration of Prague allows to every student of its city in the Breslau Seminary the sum of 400 florins annually. The principal school of the Jews is well organized, and organized by the State.

Opposite this synagogue is situated the famous cemetery. Several hundred ancient epitaphs on the tombstones produce a considerable effect. Here are seen the tombs of the greatest coryphes of Judaism, our most celebrated doctors of the middle ages. A large hexagonal stone full of inscriptions covers the grave of the celebrated Reb. Low. His fame as an alchemist was universal, so that the Emperor Rudolph, as tradition says, paid him a visit in his laboratory. Over the door in which he lived his escutcheon is still seen.

It is to be regretted that the municipality cares little for this quarter of the city. In consequence of this indifference to the position of the district on the bank of the Moldau, this was especially the case in the springs of the years 1845 and 1862. These were trying times fully bringing out the charitable feeling of the community, when the numerous poor, whose scanty property was destroyed by the flood, had to be succored. The courage of numbers in the community likewise shone forth, as many had to be rescued from the raging waters at the peril of life.

ALEXANDER QUICHE.

THE FORBIDDEN RAVEN.—A tame raven has just saved the small town of Pont-Audemer (Eure) from partial destruction. The house of its master, a baker, caught fire, and the man was awakened by the screams of the bird just in time to prevent the conflagration from extending to an adjoining wood-yard and building, in which a large quantity of brandy was stored. The poor raven could not, however, be rescued and was burnt to death.

THE VILLAGE OF BAZAN ARIGE, France, has lately been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The church, priest's residence, and nearly four hundred houses or farm buildings were burned down in a few hours.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 16, (5629) 1869.

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## THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If a subscriber with their papers discontinued, publication may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If a subscriber neglects or refuses to take their papers from the ones or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bill and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If a subscriber moves to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notices should always be given in removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected, is "prima facie" evidence of intent to discontinue it. Postmasters would do well by the fulfillment of this duty, requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

6. Under the law of Congress papers are not charged postage on the account in which they are published.

AGENTS.—Country patrons will oblige by remitting us their subscriptions now due; and those who may happen to come to the city, will favor us much by calling at our office, 420 MONTGOMERY STREET, and settling their accounts.

## PASSING AWAY.—ABIDING FOREVER.

"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever."—Eccles. 1. 6.

What a fund of thought lies in these simple words! A philosopher's commentary upon history.

We see a generation of men struggling for greatness, seeking honor, fame, and riches; working with might and main for that which they prize as the greatest of earthly gifts. Yet but a little time—and the whole generation passeth away, another generation cometh; but the dumb and senseless earth survives them all.

Here is a race of men seized with the mad lust for conquest. A nation covets territory not its own; war is waged, and the envied lands are strewn with dead; the ground is moist with the blood of friend and foe; the dumb earth echoes the wild cry of the dying warriors. Men fight as though the world itself and its existence hung quivering on the issue. No one would think, to see them fight, that those senseless hills and tranquil valleys are the sole cause. The battle is fought and won. The conqueror is proud of his grand victory. To him it seems as if the whole world were his. The vanquished bend their heads in sorrow and in shame. To them it seems the world is at an end. But yet a few years, and the proud victor is vanquished himself by Death; the consequences of the fearful strife are effaced, and history records the deadly struggle as a fraternal contest, without just cause, and without lasting effect. The rivals have passed away; their descendants are friends and brothers; the land for which the war was waged is now a scene of peace; and the "everlasting hills," the witnesses of all the battle storm, now cast their quiet shadows on fields where golden sheaves of corn are lying, just on the spot where once the dead and wounded warriors lay. The struggle is long past. The one generation has passed away, and another generation has taken its place, but those everlasting hills remain.

And, in the realms of society, what wars have been waged between party and party, between class and class! Men have set up a notion of their own, called it a principle, worshipped it, sacrificed to it at time, influence, and means, and spent all life in rivalry, with misdirected aim and meaningless end. Wait but a few short years, and the imaginary principle for which they contended is whirled away in the hurricane of progress; that generation has passed away, another generation has taken its place, with new ideas, new principles, perhaps as faulty as the old, and still the world goes on—"the earth abideth forever."

And as to individuals, who shall recount the mercenary strife and enmity which have set brother against brother, friend against friend, in the mad thirst for wealth? Who shall find score enough for those who fight about money, as though their possession were eternal? Who shall say how many lives have been embittered by the hatred which they themselves have fostered, and by the miserable thought of revenge which they have cherished as their darling idea? What matters it? A few years pass and all is changed. All the petty squabbles, which at the time seemed so important, are absolutely forgotten. The rivals have passed away. Their enmity has died with them, and the world still goes on—"the earth abideth forever."

Well, what is the use of all this sentiment? It is a mass of truisms which none will venture to dispute. Yet they have their moral.

Such facts teach us to be tolerant in our thoughts, humble in our conduct, diffident of our opinions, mindful of our fallibility. Why fight so hard, when we scarce know whether our cause is just? To-day we think we are right; to-morrow one little fact just comes to light, and shows that we were wrong. At best our knowledge is but twilight. We grope about, uncertain where we tread.

And why sacrifice peace and good-will in the pursuit of gain? Why fight so hard for treasures so short-lived? Why foster pride in wealth which melts away? We see the rich grow poor; we see the beggar become a millionaire. It is

quite proverbial that the rich man, who falls into poverty, declares his misfortune to be due to causes over which he had no control. This is often true. But the poor man who grows rich might more frequently say, that his good fortune has been due to the like uncontrollable circumstances. That which looks call chance, and wise men Providence, contributes more to success than the successful care to admit.

And what if the merit of success be all our own? Self-reliance is good; but it must go hand in hand with humility. What right have we to assert superiority, and make a show of greatness? Will it last? Where will it be, when our "generation passeth away, and another generation cometh?"

Above all, let the instability of all human affairs afford the great incentive to lay up a store of good deeds for eternity. What use is there in giving all our time and energy to the pursuit of gain, without aim or end, but the mere love of accumulating? To gather wealth as the heavens gather moisture, so as to distribute it again to the famished earth—such gathering is worthy of man, and the wealth so acquired "abideth for ever." Not is it the rich alone who can thus gain everlasting wealth. The poor man, too, who daily sets aside a portion of his only wealth—his time—to the purpose of well-doing, striving to improve himself, his children, and his neighbors, speaking a kind word where kindness is food to a starving heart, giving a helping hand to raise those who have fallen, and silencing that gruff voice of virtuous indignation which makes sinners sin again—such a man lays up a store of riches which last forever. What if poverty be his lot on earth, so long as there is wealth awaiting him in a better home! To him life here is hope, and life hereafter hope fulfilled and realized.

And when we see how generation after generation passes away, how man-made principles fade, how human laws wither and die, must we not look with awe, respect, and love upon those everlasting hills—Religion and its principles? They never change. In every age and clime they are the standards of right, when all other standards fail. Opinions alter—the principles of right or wrong, set down in the Divine code, never. There we see typical laws—laws which, applied to the requirements of all times, yield the best types of right and justice. They govern the world, though the world so often ignores it. Without religion and its teachings, the world could not live; with it, it possesses everlasting youth; and thus it is that, though "one generation passeth away and another generation cometh, the earth abideth for ever."

Cherish and love this grand elixir which gives life to the earth, and it will give you, too, perpetual life in the world to come.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.—Three important events now occupy the attention of the Jewish people all over the civilized world. The first is the re-creation, by the Provisional Government, of the decree of banishment, enacted in 1492, in virtue of which the Spanish Jews, over half a million in number, were driven forth from their country. After the lapse of nearly four centuries, Judaism may again find a home in Iberia. On Monday (Feb. 1st) Mr. H. Guedalla, who has chiefly been instrumental in obtaining this revocation, forwarded to Madrid a magnificent scroll of the Law of Moses—no doubt the first seen there since the year which witnessed the expulsion of this race; and we shall soon hear that at the side of a Protestant church a Jewish synagogue will be reared.

The second event is the establishment of an agricultural colony by Jews in the land of their forefathers. At the annual meeting of the Universal Israelitish Alliance, lately held at Paris, Mr. Ad. Cremieux (the president) announced, amidst the loud applause of the audience, that measures had been taken for founding a Jewish settlement near Jaffa. The approaching completion of the Suez canal promises a profitable outlet to the agricultural products that might be raised in the fertile soil of the district of this part of Palestine.

The third event is a proposed universal synod, to be held in Germany in the course of the next summer. The formal invitations to the synod have been sent out to be principal Jewish communities in Europe, and, probably, also in America. One of them has reached us, and bears the signature of Rabbi Dr. L. Philippson, of Bonn, the well known editor of the *Universal Gazette of Judaism*; of Rabbi Dr. Aub, Rabbi of Berlin; and Rabbi Dr. Adler, Provincial Rabbi of Cassel. These Rabbis act in the name of 24 German Rabbis, who met in August last at Cassel, when the convocation of a universal synod was resolved upon. It will thus be seen that there is still some vitality in the ancient stock of Judaism, now over 4,000 years old.—J. C.

INAUGURATION BALL.—We were pleased to note that the Chairman of the Floor Committee at the Ball given in honor of President Grant, was that worthy gentleman and respected citizen of Washington, Mr. Adolphus S. Solomons. He was a member also of the Executive Committee, and as such was one of the most prominent and energetic gentlemen in charge of the late Ball. It is no trifling matter to assist in managing a ball of such proportions, and that Mr. Solomons should have been willing to devote so much of his valuable time to such a purpose, argues well for the public spirit which actuates him. There is no man in Washington more generally esteemed, and more deserving of respect, than Mr. Solomons.—J. M.

ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the S. F. S. & B. Association, the following were elected officers for the ensuing term: M. Waternman, President; H. Steinhoff, Vice President; M. Sichel, Treasurer; P. N. Feldman, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA.—A long-needed change in the dispensation of charity is now in course of consummation. It is a union of all our charitable associations in this city. The bill authorizing the various organizations to accomplish it, has been presented in our State legislature.—O. S.

EDWARD KHN, the publisher of the Leipzig *Gartenlaube*, who, twenty years ago, was a poor clerk, is now a millionaire. His journal, the *Gartenlaube*, has nearly four hundred thousand subscribers.

## JEWISH STATISTICS.

We extract the following interesting statistics from an article contributed to one of the magazines of last month.

The writer, in computing the Jewish population of the world, calls to his aid the celebrated Dr. Pressel, to whom he confesses he is much indebted for the following statistic:

"According to Dr. Pressel the Jews in Poland amount to 571,678, while a recent Polish writer computes their number at 1,400,000. Again, Pressel reckons the Jewish population of Moldavia and Wallachia at 37,000, while recent careful investigations have shown that it amounts to more than three times that number, or to 115,849 souls. The British Jews must also be more numerous than is supposed, since good authority states them at from 40,000 to 50,000 in London alone. Lastly, while Dr. Pressel calculates the Jewish population of European Turkey at 70,000, there are authorities who claim not less than 90,000 Jewish inhabitants for Constantinople itself.

Jerusalem has about 9,000 Jews, Safed 3,000, Tiberias 15,000, Hebron 500, Joppa 200, etc.—the total in the Holy Land amounting, as before stated, to between 15,000 and 16,000.

It will have been observed that numerically the Jews are very unequally distributed over the various countries. This no doubt is in great part owing to their past history. Still, it remains a striking fact that by far the largest proportion of Jews is found in the latitude of Jerusalem. From some lands they are conspicuously absent, partly from legal restrictions, and partly, perhaps, owing to the character of the Gentile population. Scotland numbers very few Jews; from Spain and Portugal they are virtually excluded; nor are there Jews in Norway (population 8,150,636); in some parts of Germany (Lichtenstein, population 7,150; Schaumburg, population 20,144); and in some provinces of Austria (Salzburg) population 146,769; Carinthia, population 332,456; Carniola, population 451,941. In other parts of Austria the Jewish population is disproportionately small. Thus, Upper Austria, with a population of 709,450, numbers only four Jews; Styria, with 1,056,773, has only six Jews; and the Tyrol, with 851,016 inhabitants, has 548 Jews; and the military boundary, with 1,046,922, with only 404 Jews. Yet despite constant persecutions, the Israelites have proved very faithful to the House of Hapsburg, and at this moment the Austrian army contains not less than 9,850 Jewish soldiers. On the other hand, there are countries and towns in which the Jewish population abounds quite beyond the proportion which might have been anticipated from their past history in those districts, or till quite recently, from their political position.

At present their number within the states of the Church amount to 9,237. Still it is by no means where they are most protected that they are found in largest proportion. Their influx into Roumania (Moldo-Wallachia) may be accounted for by the escape of conscripts, and by the exceedingly loose state of the law in a land where money proves so mighty a talisman with officials, high and low. But this scarcely explains their continuance, to the number of 115,840, in a country notorious by its recent persecutions. From Russia Poland escape is not so easy. It is remarkable that in Warsaw, where it is said to be scarcely safe for an Israelite to show himself during the Easter festivities, one in every three inhabitants should be Jewish."

The subjoined gives the relative proportions of Jews to Gentiles:

"Throughout the world, 1 Jew in 1,500 in Belgium; 1 German, in 3,000; Greece, 1 in 900; Britain, 1 in 100; Italy, 1 in 700; France, 1 in 500; Prussia, 1 in 90; Holland, 1 in 52; Turkey, 1 in 53; Austria, 1 in 32; Algiers and North Africa, 1 in 10; Hamburg, 1 in 32; Frankfort, 1 in 17; Amsterdam, 1 in 12; Warsaw, about 1 in 3; Jerusalem, 1 in 2." The writer concludes his paper thus:

"The last, but perhaps the most remarkable, physical peculiarity to which we shall call attention is the comparatively large ratio of increase and the longevity of the Jewish race. Assuming its present numbers to amount, in round figures, to close upon nine millions, their rate of increase has indeed not fallen short of what it had been in Biblical and even in post-Biblical times. As standard of comparison we possess here three data, of which two at least, are trustworthy. We know that during the four centuries of their stay in Egypt, notwithstanding oppression and persecution, their numbers increased from 70 to about 2,400,000. This is a very large ratio, even taking into account well-known climatic influences, and, above all, the fact that to these 70 individuals a considerable number of slaves and dependents must, no doubt be added. While in Algiers not only the European, but even the native population is said to be decreasing, the Jews continue to show an excess of births over deaths. Again, Dr. Pressel states that in his own district the number of Jewish to Gentile births stands related as 5-5 to 3-8. Connected with this is another remarkable fact, brought out in the ecclesiastical registers of Prussia, from which it appears that, whereas among Gentiles 143 children were still-born in 100,000, that proportion among the Jews amounted to only 89. In reference to the comparative morality of Jews and Gentiles, a table, drawn up by Neufville, and derived from the official register of the city of Frankfort between the years 1846 and 1848, shows that the balance of general longevity is largely in favor of the Jews. In infancy the death-rate among the Gentiles is more than double that among the Jews.

Dr. M. Levy has recently computed that the average duration of life among the Gentiles is 26 years, and among the Jews 37."—J. R.

THE JEWISH TIMES.—The first number of a new paper with the above name, published in New York, has reached us. It presents a beautiful typographical appearance, and is filled with interesting and original reading matter in the English and German language. It states in its salutatory, that "its special and immediate object will be the advocacy of progress and reform." We wish the new paper all success.

RE-ELECTED.—The congregation Emanu-El, at a meeting held on Sunday, April 11th, re-elected their worthy Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Elkan Kohr, who has occupied the pulpit of the congregation for the past nine years in the ablest manner, unanimous for the next term of five years.

THE HIGHEST MATHEMATICAL HONOR IN ENGLAND.—The first wranglership at Cambridge has this year fallen, for the first time, to a Jew. His name is Numa Edward Hartog, and he is the son of the Professor of French of the Jews' College.

"Where do these beautiful Boys Suits come from?" we hear daily from the lips of admiring ladies, they must, surely, have been imported from Paris? The truth is they came from the manufactory of S. Fiegel, in the Masonic Temple, on Montgomery street, corner of Post.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

GERMANY.—Dr. Hertz has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the University of Erlangen.

A worthy Jewish couple of Lichtenau lately celebrated their "diamond" wedding. The mayor and council of the town attended in person to offer their congratulations on the happy event.

The religious confirmation of Jewish children which had heretofore been compulsory in Wurtemburg has now been regulated to the class of voluntary acts. A short time ago two Jewish parents refused to allow their children to be confirmed. The wardens of the congregations imposed on each a fine of one guilder. It was further intimated to them that a fine would be enacted annually, in case the parents continued to object to their children's confirmation until the latter attained their eighteenth year.

The parents having appealed against this decision to the Minister of Public worship, that functionary decreed that the community had no right to levy any fine in such a case, and that it rested entirely with the parents to have the children confirmed or not.

PAUSANIA.—A most imposing ceremony took place in Cologne, on the 12th. The want of a Jewish Hospital has long been seriously felt; in spite of many efforts to establish one, no tangible results had followed until the MM. Eisbaeter had one erected at their sole cost in memory of their departed mother. Not only have these munificent benefactors defrayed the whole expense of the erection, but have also promised a yearly donation of £140 toward its support. On the day mentioned, the Hospital was formally handed over to the authorities, and with much pleasing festivity, while large sums of money were subscribed toward its permanent maintenance. There are forty-two candidates for the vacant Rabbinate of Crefeld. It is generally supposed that the appointment will not fall to any one who does not profess ultra-orthodoxy.

Thursday, Feb. 25th, the sitting of the Upper House at Berlin, the Bill modifying the oath to be taken by Jews was adopted as passed by the Lower House.

Among the numerous presents offered to His Majesty the King on the occasion of the new year, particular mention has been made of a work of art, the gift of Baron Oppenheim of Cologne. It consists of a magnificent piece of silver scripture representing an incident in the life of Koniggratz. The work is as remarkable for its splendid execution as it is for its costly value and appropriateness—*Israelit.*

HOLLAND.—In the last budget for Public Works, there appears the sum of 33,064 francs for the expense of the Jewish religion.

A royal decree has appointed Herr L. Pincoffs president of the military council of the second military district of South Holland. Herr S. Van Eijgh has been nominated by the governor-general of the Dutch Indies third secretary to the superior law courts of Batavia, and Herr Benjamin military surgeon of the first-class in the Moluccas. Doctors Israel and Rosenthal have been appointed members of the commission for the regulation of examinations in the faculty of medicine, and Dr. Coster holds a similar post with regard to the profession of apothecaries.

SPAIN.—In the address of the Provisional Government to the nation occurs the following:

"Religious liberty henceforth accepted by all nations of the world, and which, far from destroying the faith of the immense majority of Spaniards, will contribute to revive and strengthen it, is particularly established, the government has proclaimed it in solemn documents, and has authorized its exercise in every case in which it has been asked."

PORTUGAL.—Some time ago the Bey of Tunis appointed as his Consul-General at Gibraltar, M. Abraham E. Levy, of Lisbon. He has now named the Chevalier Isaac Cardoso as Consul-General at Lisbon, and the honorable M. Joshua E. Levy as Vice-Consul.

BELGIUM.—A funeral service in memory of the Prince Royal was celebrated on the 21st of January, at noon, in the Jewish Temple at Brussels. All the Israelitish community assisted at the ceremony, for which the Temple had been completely draped in mourning. The King had sent 600 francs to the Chief Rabbi Astruc, for the Jews of Brussels. This sum was distributed immediately after the funeral



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Inflammation of the Heart and Salt Rheum,

Disease of the Kidney and Bladder,

Exposure and Impudence in Life.

And all complaints arising from improper use of Mercury.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the

dawn of manhood or of老年, the effects of the Bitters

are soon perceptible in the health of the patient.

Being a Purely Vegetable Preparation it is a safe and reliable rem

edy for all classes of Females. It is an instant rem

edy for those many scrofulous diseases that are the origin

in Disease of the Liver, such as Dyspepsia, Jaundice

Indigestion, Constiveness, Intermittent and Relentless Fe

vera, Colic and Dysentery, Chills, Nervous and Sick Head

ache, etc.

Pin, Tape, and other Works.

Lurking in the systems of so many thousands on this Coast

are often easily detected and removed. Nothing has ever

been offered which can compare with Walker's Vinegar

Bitters, for they will promptly expel all distempers con

cealed within the system.

The effects of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, even

when used for its aromatic properties, are very different

from those of any other medicine prepared specifically for

that purpose.

JOSEPH WALKER, Proprietor,

Corner Post and Powell streets, San Francisco.

GENERAL AGENTS,

R. H. McDONALD & CO., DRUGGISTS

Corner Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, California.

Sacramento, Cal., and 34 Platt street, N. Y.

SAPOINE FOR THE TEETH.

Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapoine for the Teeth.

The most pleasant, safe and efficient preparation for

cleaning and preserving the Teeth. It has an equal

Try it, and you will use no other. For sale by all druggists.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists,

San Francisco and Sacramento City, California.

1125 Market street.

1000 Feet Frontage

&lt;p

THE GREAT  
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE!

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT CURES  
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea,  
Uramp, and Pain in the Stomach,  
Bowel Complaints, Painter's Colic,  
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,  
Sore Throat, Sudden Colds,  
Coughs, etc., etc.  
USED EXTERNALLY, IT CURES  
Boils, Felsons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old  
Sores, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the  
Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,  
Frosted Feet, etc.

Liver Complaint is a disease much talked  
about, and but little understood. Properly  
speaking, every derangement of the liver or  
biliary system, is a liver complaint. It is generally  
preceded or attended by costiveness, or  
alternately, costiveness or diarrhea prevails.  
The coarse particles of bile become more  
or less mixed with blood, and obstruct the  
pores of the skin and small blood vessels, giving  
rise to various diseases of the skin, such as  
erysipelas, itching, blisters, pimpls, boils,  
sore eyes, sores, and ulcers of various kinds.  
Dr. Walker's "Vegetable Vinegar Bitters" can  
be safely recommended as a safe and certain  
cure, as well as preventive for this class of ill.

THE TRUTH.—There are no people in the  
world who spend so much money in the pre-  
servation of their teeth as those of the United  
States: yet none have worse. Hundreds of  
preparations are vended by the druggists and  
storekeepers in every town in the country for  
beautifying and preserving the teeth. Most of  
these are useless, and many of them as pernicious  
as they are worthless. For a reliable article, that  
is as harmless as it is effective, refer to Dr. Span-  
cer's Fragrant Sapoiso. It will whiten the  
teeth, harden the gums, and give an amorous  
sweetness to the breath.

MENLO PARK PROPERTY.—Messrs. Maurice  
Dore & Co. will sell on Tuesday, May 4th,  
630 acres of choice Menlo Park property.

Mr. Thomas Day No. 345 Pine street, has  
the largest stock of gas fixtures of every description  
on the Pacific coast, and sells all his articles  
at very low prices. Call and examine.

The best sewing machine now in use, is  
without doubt, the Florence. Mr. S. Hill, No.  
111 Montgomery street, the agent on this coast,  
has always on hand a large stock, and sells at  
liberal prices.

All kinds of cakes, confectionery, and es-  
pecially, the celebrated champagne biscuits, at  
the Theatre Bakery, of Wm. Barber & Co.,  
No. 325 Dupont street.

Mr. Jacob Specht, No. 520 California  
street, has always on hand a large variety of,  
native, foreign, red, and white wines, brandies,  
etc., at lowest prices.

INSUR AGAINST ACCIDENTS.—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, insures against accidents of all kinds at very liberal premiums. Everybody should take a policy at the California branch office of this Company, No. 424 California street. R. H. Magill, Manager.

Alle Arten von fremden und einheimischen  
Liquoren kaufen man auch Bier und Bütiggen bei  
Mebau & Seeliger, 1023 Dupont Straße.

Die Herren Weber & Wedekind haben No.  
410 Pine Straße, eine Gründigentums-Agentur  
eröffnet, und besorgen den An- und Verkauf von  
Grundstücken auf Basis der liberalen Belebung.

PACIFIC MELODEON.—Dieses Edelstil-  
ment hat sich, trotz seines kurzen Bestehens, bereits  
einen guten Ruf erworben und sollte Feiermann,  
der einen vergangenen Abend zu bringen will, das-  
selbe besuchen.

—Café. Mut. life Insurance Co.—Diese  
Gesellschaft hat sich, trotz ihres kurzen Bestehens,  
bereits einen guten Ruf erworben und sieht alle  
Arten Policien bei liberalen Prämien aus. Die  
Offizie desselben befindet sich No. 13 Merchants  
Exchange.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. M. Levy & Bro., Im-  
porters and Jobbers of fancy and staple dry  
goods, have removed to their warerooms to No.  
2 Battery street.

Herr Reißfert, unser beliebter Komiker, hat  
den betriebenen Club, das Saloon an Claystraβe,  
nahe Dupont, übernommen und wird es ihm  
freuen, seine Freunde und Freunde bei sich zu  
sehen.

ATTENTION!—If you want a good fitting pair  
of boots or shoes made to order at liberal prices,  
go to T. Hees, No. 315 Bush street. This  
gentleman will give to everybody satisfaction,  
and guarantees for his work.

—Charles Brown, No. 723 Market street,  
sells all kinds of ranges, stoves and tinware  
cheaper than any other house in the city.

SAUNDELL & CO.—Our Advertising  
for Leidende!—Dr. J. C. Borchers, praktischer  
Baumschleifer und ältester Importeur der öst-  
lichen Baumschleiflichen Heilmittel, heißt Rheumatismus,  
Gicht, Fieber, Nervenleiden, Augenschwäche und  
Taubheit durch Baumschleifmittel. Man  
heilt sich von Heilungen! Office: No. 625 Cal-  
ifornia Straße, zwischen Kearny und Dupont,  
Zimmer No. 48. Sprechstunden von 9 bis 10  
Uhr Mornitgat, 1 bis 4 Uhr Nachmittags und  
von 7 bis 8 Uhr Abends. Für Unbeküttelte  
von 2 bis 3 Uhr.

NEW BELLA UNION.—First class  
minstral performances, gymnastics, songs, dances,  
etc., nightly, till this theater with the delighted  
audience.

Ladies, don't forget to buy your dresses of  
Meagher, Taaffe & Co., No. 9 Lick Block.

Mr. REIFFARTH takes pleasure in announcing  
to his friends and the public that he has  
purchased the Saloon formerly kept by Charles  
Bock, on Clay street, near Dupont, where he  
will be pleased to see his friends, and regale  
them with the very best Wines, Liquors, and  
Havana Cigars, to be found in this city.

MORRIS ISAACS,  
San Francisco,  
New York.  
ISAACS & CROSS,  
Importers and Jobbers of  
CLOTHING  
And Furnishing Goods,  
NO. 308 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
San Francisco.

### FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

Hotteter's Stomach Bitters was struggling  
into notice against the prejudices which every-  
thing now, however excellent, is doomed to.

TO-DAY

It stands at the head of all the tonic and alter-  
native preparations in existence. Its celebrity has  
evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians  
pronounce it the only safe stimulant that has  
ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In  
the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the sur-  
geons find it the very best tonic for convalescents  
and report it as invaluable for sustaining the  
vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scro-  
vy and all scrofulous affections, and as the only  
specific for sea-sickness. Called the "Miracle  
of Miracles" pat excellence, and in Spanish America  
the "elixir of life." At one time the Mexican  
Ministers put it into the public service, and in Spanish America  
and all the tropical climate, it is considered the  
only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

There is no mystery about the cause of its suc-  
cess. It is the only stomachic and alterative in  
which are combined the grand requisites of a  
mild, pure, and unvibrated vegetable stimulant,  
with the finest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-  
scrofulous, aperient, and depurative herbs, roots,  
plants and barks, that have ever been intermixed  
in a medicinal preparation.

The Bitters have this distinctive quality, which  
is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, that  
they extract in the world; they do not irritate the  
pulse and imitators are abroad, and the only  
safeguard the public has against them is to see  
that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label,  
and note of hand of Messrs. Hotteter & Smith,  
and the government stamp over the cork of the  
bottle.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are  
sold exclusively in glass, and never under any  
circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Im-  
porters and imitators are abroad, and the only  
safeguard the public has against them is to see  
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Die Unternehmungen erlauben sich, hiermit Ihnen zu versichern, dass sie das höchste  
unter dem Namen

**SORBIER'S RESTAURANT**

betrieben werden.

No. 607 Sacramento Street,  
königlich übernommen haben. Das Hotel ist von königlichem  
Aussehen gemacht worden. Um jahrelanges Sehnsuchts  
Albert Selz,  
Louis Preiss,  
sehr früher bei uns.

1869

## The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby ... Herausgeber.  
Conrad Jacoby ... Geschäftsführer.

San Francisco, April 16, 1869.

## Evening.

### Die Marannen.

Da stürzte Dinah aus dem Hause, gefolzt von dem angstigen erzürnden Vater; schnell wendete sie sich zum Bedienten, ihr dienende Schönheit und unerwartete Kühnheit machten die Verfolger stummen; sie ergriff die Gabe, hielt ein kleines Brod fest am Arme und warf das Ubrige weit unter die Füsse des Dieners mit sich ins Haus hinein! Da fügten sie untereinander wie hungrige Wölfe über das Brod her, sich selbst verfolgten und verzagten, während Alisa mit dem Gemeindemeier und der Tochter in's Haus zurückkehrten, das sie unterholt in's Haus zurückkehrten. Seit Jerusalems Belagerung, begann der jetzt berühmte Almosenträger, hat man solche Grotten nicht gesehen, ehrwürdiger Alisa! Wahrsch, wäre ich Euch nicht durch den Unterricht, den Ihr meinem Sohne ertheilte, dambarlich verpflichtet, ich hätte den Gang zu Euch nicht gewagt. Das war der dritte Haufe, der mich beunruhigte. Wie wird das eugen? Hat man erst unsere Vorhölle ertragen, so ist die Gemeinde verloren!

Der Herr wird Israel retten aus aller seiner Not, er wird Alisa tröstend. Besonders wäre es uns, hier unzufrieden, als in die Hände der Christen zu fallen.

Wir haben eine wunderbare Tochter, Vater Alisa! Es war deutlicher Herkunft so überstrahlt sie doch Sephardischer Tochter an Aum und Eleganz. Tochter! du übst das süßeste und liebste Gebed, du ehrest deinen Vater, und so wird es deinem Leben an Freuden nicht fehlen, denn die Verheilung trifft nunmehr. Aber höre! das Gepräch des Spanier beginnt das erste Spiel wieder. Wahrsch, Frau ruhet nicht!

Wirklich hatte man sich im spanischen Vater schon angesehne, die erlittene Niederlage unter den Augen des Königs zu rächen. Der tapfere Herrscher Gonzalo von Kordoba ritt bestürzt neben den Königlichen Herrsfern zu sehen, und mußte Vorwürfe des Gebliebenen über Gonzalo hören, was den nachfolgenden Herrschern eine geheime Freude zu machen schien. Das Gepräch wurde von Neuen auf die Werke gerichtet und traf schon die hervorragenden Moscheen der Stadt einer christlichen Kirche; man bereitete einen Sturm auf die Wälle, hier arbeiteten Männer, die Höhle hielten zu der ungünstlichen Stadt immer weiter und weiter vorzuführen, dort stand die Mannschaft bereit, einige neue Ausfälle kräftig durchzuführen. Aber auch an diesem Tage wurde die spanische Tapferkeit durch die standhafte Wehr des Westenkönigs bereitet, man sah die durch die gereichten Lebensmittel erfrischten und durch den Erfolg belebten arabischen Krieger rüstig arbeiten und das Geschick der maurischen Reiterei traf manchen Jungling von den Ufern des Manzanares und Tajo. Düsler Sinnes lehrte Ferdinand, bestmöglich Isabella nach Santa-Fe zurück. Da trat in das königliche Gemach Thomas von Torquemada ein, ein Mann, auf dessen Gesicht nie ein Lächeln gewohnt, die füntfzehn Jahren Augen mit dicker Brille besaß, die niedere Stirn immer gerunzt; das krampfhafte Zucken der Mundwinkel bei seinem Sprecher verriet, dem Beobachter das Tod im Inneren der Brust und die Angst, diese Gefühle unter den Schein der Ruhe zu verbergen. Selbst beim Könige stand man im Einbruch, die Ercheinung dieses Mannes auf ihm machte.

Ich komme vielleicht zu unrichter Zeit, Monarch, rede er den König an. Die Wang des Glaubens, Grobinqiutor, findet die Königin Aragoniens und Kastiliens immer zu hören geneigt. Wie der Glaub des Schut des Thrones und die Bedingung des spanischen Ruhmes ist. Fehlt an diesem in unserer Brust, heiliger Mau?

Der Glaube ist kalt und wirkungslos, Majestät, so wie der Eifer nicht besteht. Doch zur See, erhabener Herrscher! Vergebens verlieren wir die Blüthe unserer Jugend in den Kampf gegen die maurische Brut, in meines Königs Gebüldern ist der Ros, die spanische Waffen bedeckt. Wahrsch, so lange dort die Feinde nicht ausgerottet sind, wie vergebend des Erdölers Hölle gegen die Ungläubigen. Geduldigstes Bild wurde gespannt.

Der Inquisitor von Sevilla berichtet mir, daß man unter den Gemeinden, die den Namen der neuen Christen bezeichnen angekommen, schändliche Marannos im Ueberfluss gefunden. Sie haben unsere heilige Religion zu Markt herabgeworfen, hinter welchen sie ungefährlicher niederschlägt, um zu erreichen. Man traf sie bei lebendigen Gebräuchen, das macabre Weibesfeiernd, man traf sie bei ihren göttestäugenden Uebeln am Judentum, man fand ihre Gebetstafeln in verborgenen Schreinen, man sah Wate aus der Kirche und denoch ihre Söhne in falschen Glaubensschriften unterrichtet, und um die Schändlichkeit auf das Ohr zu treiben, sie haben die Hostie durch Feuer entzweit, sie haben das Bild der Gebetseide in dunkle Kamuern gehängt, wo sie es schwärmen, verlegen...

Und habt Ihr Beweis, fiel hier Isabella dem immer mehr in Eifer gerathenden Priester in's Wort, habt Ihr Beweis, solcher Greuel?

Kann solches dem wachhaften Auge der Kirche entgehen, Königin? gelten die Eidschwörer Christen gegen das Vauven

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durch reizige Belebung vor dem Tode die ewige Verdammung von sich abzuwenden — und auf einen Wind entzündet sich der tolosa Holzstof. Da wirdt auf die mächtige Flammenzunge zum Huren Hammel, aus den geschwungenen Pforten steigt der Rauch und zieht die Glut wie que Schmetteresse. Unter den gebündeten vorwärts getriebenen Schlachthöfern erhebt ein lautes Hosannah, mit feierlichen Dankespsalmen im Munde schreiten sie dem Höllenpfuhle entgegen. Brüder ergreifen ihrer Söhnelein, Mütter die Säuglinge und springen vereint in die Glut, andere flehen um Gnade, betheuen Belehrung, aber der Soldaten Befehle und die gesunkenen Schwertier stossen sie vorwärts. Jänglinge werden wildhändig der Verzweiflung und fallen unter den Schwertern, ihre Körper werden nachgeworfen. Eine grauhalb Stunde verges, das Klagegesetz und das Schönen der Sterbenden hat längst aufgehört — aber die Flamme lodert noch und das Höhngelächter der Menge und der Freudenruf des verbündeten Volkes wird noch gehet bis Asche und Gebeine bedeckt und die Monstranz zum Gebet, die Abendglöckte zur Ruhe ruft.

5.

Der Priester hatt sich nicht geirrt. Mit erneuter Wut und unerschöpferlicher Ausfertho fochten und kämpften die Belagerer und das spanische Heer zeigte Wunder der Tapferkeit. Noch einige Werke waren zu erobern, noch wenige Punkte zu schwächen, und es konnte bei einem allgemeinen Sturm gelingen, die Stadt einzudringen. Was Schwert und Geschütz nicht that, hat der Hunger mit dem Gefolge schwerer, verhüttender Krankheiten. Aber noch war der Stolz des maurischen Königs nicht gebrochen, er sah das Verhängniß kommen, er wollte ihm entgegen gehen.

Am Krankenbette Rissas saß die geliebte Tochter, ihre sanfte Hand fasst die des geprüften Mannes; sie fühlt die brennende Hitze, die den Kranken vergehet, sie sieht mit thränenreichen Augen in die hohlen aber noch glänzenden des Vaters, sie hört lauschen auf die heissen und scharfen Atmungen der zerfressenen Brust. Seit zwei Tagen hatte sich der Armandine nicht eingesunden, nur noch ein halbes Brod und ein Krüpplein Wein sind die Erquickungsmittel des Kranken, die Erhaltung der hohen Pfefferin. Still hatte sie sich am frühen Morgen aus dem Hause geschlichen, und während der Kranken eines kurzen Schlummers genoss, war sie zur großen Synagoge gelaufen, wo die hagern Gestalten ihrer Glaubensgenossen für die Rettung der Stadt zum Himmel fleheten. Daß ein Weib in den geheiligten Räumen erschien und sich vor dem Oberbürgermeister niederswarf, um Hilfe für Rissa, den sterbenden Vater bittend, fiel den Andächtigen heut wenig auf, denn in den Tagen verzweiflungsvoller Not verachtet der Mensch die kleinlichen Gesetze, die er sich selbst aufgelegt und greift nach den ewigen, trostfreichen Wahrheiten, die ihm sein himmlischer Vater lehrte. Darum schüttet der ehrwürdige Oberpriester zum Altar, nahm den Rest des Segensweines und übergab ihn den Händen der Jungfrau: Das ist, meine Tochter, der Rest, den uns die Saracenen gelassen, er sei wie das heilige Deltchlein, das Judas Macabbaeum im entwetzten Tempel fand, und das trok seine Würzigkeit acht Tage zum Brennen der ewigen Lampe ausrichtete — er erquickte das Herz des frommen Kranken und verliege nie, bis Israel Rettung geworden oder er den neuen Wein des Lebens in jenen Händen gesezt, wo sein Kampf und sein Streit und seine Not uns betrübt. Mit dieser Gabe kam sie nach Hause zurück.

Jetzt saß sie neben dem Vater. Draußen hatte die Donner des Geschüzes nicht die Donner des Höchsten verdrängt. Gewitterwolken umzogen den Himmel, Blitze kreuzten sich, von den Gebirgen rollte das furchtbare Echo wieder, die Häuser wankten; das ganze Land war wie von Feuer erfüllt. Rissa wachte auf.

Der du mich gezeugt aus Mutterleibe, erleucht meine dunkle Bah, sprach er leise. Mein Dinab, der Messias kommt.

Dinab glaubte, er spräche irre, sie dachte ihn mit angstvoller Wut.

Der Weißtias kommt noch heute, meine Tochter. Der Weissias ist der Tod, der uns erbittet von dem Schmerze, der Weissias ist die Auferstehung zum neuen, herrlichen Leben. Weine nicht, weine nicht, Dinab! der Weissias ist der Retter, der mich führen wird meinen Weg. O thue mir und den Weg meines Lebens, in deinem Antlitz ist der Frieden, in deiner Rechten Seligkeit auf ewig!

Auf dem Estrich war Dinab auf die Knie gesunken und während die Natur im Aufbruch wobt, sprach ihre Lippe ein heiles Gege-

Kann nun reichlich gefüllt sein?

Das wohl! Maiestät, wenn nicht schon der größte Maiestät, wenn nicht schon Afrida gefüllt wurde.

Gelinge es, rafsch und bald zur Einnahme der Stadt zu gelangen, so ließe sich davon mehr erwarten.

Wie stark ist Eure Gemeinde in Granada, Abarbanel?

Ist meines Königs Dienner nicht bekannt — der größte Theil besteht aus Gelehrten. Und dabei reich, segte Ferdinand rasch hinzu und grüßlich lächelte. Die spanischen Juden verbinden Reichthum mit Gelehrsamkeit, ich habe das glänzendste Meister vor mir sieben.

Abarbanel verneigte sich: Mein Wissen ist gering, königlicher Herr, wo es mit nicht zu meines Königs Diensten ankommt.

Wie braudet Geld, Gelehrsamkeit. Die lange Belagerung hat die Kräfte Aragoniens und Castiliens geschwächt — ein doppelter Sold ist seit acht Tagen den Truppen ausgeschüttet, die heutige Nacht muß dem blutigen Kampfe ein Ende machen.

Ich werde aber end zum General-Pächter der finanzen der neuverworbenen Provinzen machen. Waret ihr im Stande, heute dem Baumeister 50,000 Pfaster zu liefern?

Abarbanel knüpfte einen Augenblick. Sie stehen zu meines Königs Diensten.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

H. H. HANSCOM, S. H. SMITH, W. W. HANSCOM,

**HANSCOM & CO.**

**Etna Iron Works,**

S. E. COB, FREMONT & TERRA S. S.

SAN FRANCISCO.

**Practical Machinists,**

... AND ...

**IRON FOUNDRIES,**

Manufacturing Steam Engines, Quartz Mill Machinery

of all kinds, Saw Mills, Flour Mills,

Dunbar's Improved Self-Adjusting Piston Packing,

Now so extensively used in the East and in this

State. Requires no springs or screws; is always

tight and secure, without excessive friction, and never

gets slack or leaky.

**HANSCOM'S CRUSHER,** 1100 H. H.

This is the best of the kind now in use in this State or

anywhere else.

Wheeler & Randal's New Grinders and

Amalgamators,

which only needs examination to be appreciated.

Tyler's Improved Wa. Wheel.

Giving greater power at lower cost, than any wheel

in the world. For one of our circulars, giving full

details.

**SOLAR MAKERS** for the COAST OF THE PENDER-

GAST. WHITE IRON STOVE SHOES AND DIMS.

None genuine unless obtained from us.

Every one

Patented Machinery of all kinds will be furnished

to drawings and specifications of machinery which

will be made to order. The patronage of the public

is respectfully solicited.

July 15.

**DR. CHAS. BLACK,**

512 KEARNY ST., bet. California and Sacramento

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

Office Hours: 9 to 10 A. M. 3 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.

Sundays, from 10 to 11 A. M.

Residence: 631 Post street, between Taylor and Jones streets.

July 31.

**THEODORE VOIZIN.**

GUSTAVUS R. M.

**VOIZIN, RIS & CO.,**

AUCTIONEERS

... AND ...

Commission Merchants

JOHN B. LUTHER, Auctioneer.)

Have removed to their new salerooms,

115 & 117 BUSH ST., bet. Battery and Sansome.

SALE DAYS — Tuesday and Friday — Catalogue

Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.

THURSDAY — Regular Catalogue Sales of American

English and French Dry Goods, Silks, Embroidery, etc.

ap10

**WARREN & CO.,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**Shoalwater Bay Oysters!**

SELL NO. 99 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

San Francisco, (entrance on Pine street,) are constantly receiving direct from Shoalwater

Bay by sail vessel (also by every steamer from Columbia River), the largest and finest flamed Oysters

ever offered in this market. Terms reasonable. Orders

from a distance promptly filled. All orders sent G. O. D.

July 15.

**COHN'S**

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

804 GREENWICH STREET, and

HARTMAN'S ALLEY.

u14

H. F. WILLIAMS.

ROBERT C. PAGE.

**HENRY F. WILLIAMS & CO.,**

Real Estate Agents,

NO. 407 CALIFORNIA STREET,

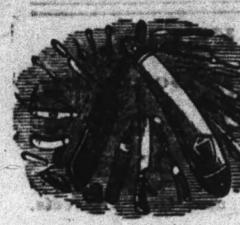
SAN FRANCISCO.

f65

PROMPT attention given to all matters per-

taining to Real Estate, such as Buying and Selling

on Commission, Negotiating Loans, Investing Cap-

PRICE  
Ahead Again!

A majority of the  
Competitors of Cutlery  
decided in favor of M.  
PRICE for the Best  
Work. Hear the Report  
We, the undersigned,  
appointed Judges of  
Cutlery, do hereby certi-  
fy that M. PRICE has  
the best work & style of  
patterns of exhibition.

(Signed)

HENRY WHEELER,  
W. J. LEILAND,  
A. W. REAY.

The following Certificate of Merit the Executive  
Committee of the San Fran-  
cisco Fair, I deprive me of  
We the undersigned having tried PRICE'S  
CARVING KNIVES, take pleasure in saying that  
they are the best we have ever used.

J. A. Donahue,  
W. A. Peacock,  
William B. Johnston,  
Gen. David D. Colton,  
Col. Charles James,  
W. F. Babcock,  
J. Ward Eaton,  
B. C. Rogers,  
Gen. W. C. Canfield,  
Gen. J. G. Grant,  
T. Livingston,  
J. W. Greenwood,  
Geo. Hewson, M. D.,  
John Sullivan,  
J. MacClellan,  
W. A. Woodward,  
L. Ploker,

NO. 110 MONTGOMERY STREET,  
Between Bush and Taylor.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT,  
NO. 20 SUTTER STREET,  
Jacob Weiss & Charles Gruber, Prop'ts.

The undersigned take pleasure in  
announcing to their friends and the public  
that they have entirely renovated the  
above Restaurant, and will keep the same in First-  
Class Style. Having had many years' experience  
in the business, we are enabled to offer our guests  
always the very best the market affords. fe19

CHARLES OTTO & CO.,  
Successors to MARDWELL & OTTO, have removed to  
No. 312 Bush street,  
Bass House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.

A full assortment of  
General Hardware and Mechanics' Tools  
May be had at the Lowest Market Prices. Always  
on hand, a full assortment of  
TWIST DRILLS, PATENT SPIRAL SPRING  
Hinges, Taylor's Patent Door Gengs,  
Door Plates and Numbers.

The Trade supplied, and country orders at-  
tended to—Locksmithing, Bell-hanging, and Gen-  
eral Jobbing, at short notice.

CHARLES OTTO & CO.,  
312 Bush st., bet. Montgomery and Kearny.

PIONEER  
IRON WORKS,  
Market street, Below Fremont,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IMPROVED STEEL-LINED BANK VAULTS

IMPROVED STEEL AND CRYSTALLIZED  
IRON-LINED SAFES A Drill cannot penetrate.

Proprietors of the BUSSY 6,000,000 COM-  
BINATION BURGLAR-PROOF BANK AND SAFE LOCK  
Powder Proof. It has no key to lose. It is the  
best Combination Lock known in the United States.  
It is the simplest and strongest. It received Special  
Prizes at the State and Mechanics' Fairs.

Manufacturers of Iron Doors, Wrought Iron Girders,  
Bridge and House Frame, Prison Cells, etc.  
Improved Punch and Sharsa combined, Drills,  
etc., for cold iron workers.

Safes for Silver Ware constantly on hand.

mh26 KITTREDGE & LEAVITT.



JOHN KEHOE,  
Metal Roofer, Tin and  
Sheet Iron Worker,  
5 FIRST ST., near Market.

ROOFING DONE AT LOW RATES, AND  
PROMPTLY.

BROWN & ARNOLD,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

California and Oregon Produce,  
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.,  
Nos. 30 and 31 California Market.

Goods delivered free of charge.

AHEAD AGAIN!

SEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS.

We have received at the Late State Fair at Sacramento, the First Premium on our entire display  
of Furniture and Bedding.

M. P. COLE & CO.

6030 310, 312 and 314 Pine street, San Francisco.

## A COMPLETE TRIUMPH!

N. P. COLE & CO.,  
MANUFACTURE, & IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

Have been Awarded a

SILVER MEDAL AND DIPLOMA,

FOR THE BEST

CHAMBER, DINING AND PARLOR FURNITURE

Including our Whole Display at the Mechanics' Institute Fair.

We are now prepared to offer the Best Goods

in the market at Very Low Prices.

M. P. COLE & CO.,  
310, 312 and 314 Pine street San Francisco.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Late Judge 13th Dist. Court.

GRAS. N. FOX, H. C. CALPELL,

CAMPBELL FOX & CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEYS

... AND ...

COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHICKERING & SONS'

Celebrated Pianos.

KOHLER, CHASE & CO.

... DEALERS IN ...

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Of every Description.

MUSIC BOOKS,

ROMAN AND PADUA STRINGS,

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.

Pianos Rented and Tuned.

KOHLER, CHASE & CO.,

S.E. Cor. Sansome and Clay streets.

Dashaway Stables

Post street, bet. Kearny and Dupont,

SAN FRANCISCO.

One of the Best Stables in the City!

Horses, Buggies, and all kinds of Carriages

to let on the most reasonable terms on hand.

Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses.

HASBROUCK & CO.

SITKA FUR STORE,

NO. 106 KEARNY-STREET, NEAR POST

MY CONNECTIONS WITH THE ALASKA FUR

Store having ceased since the 4th of January,

I herewith take pleasure in announcing to my old

friends and customers that I have opened a new

Store, NO. 106 Kearny street, near Post. Where

I shall keep a fine and select stock of all kinds of

FURS, which I am able to sell at the

best prices. Particular attention will be paid to all

jobs entrusted to me, which I will execute with the

greatest care and neatness, at the very lowest rates.

Respectfully,

TOBIAS BEARWALD.

WINES

... FOR THE ...

HOLIDAYS.

JOHN PRINZ,

No. 49 & 53 Second street,

Takes pleasure in announcing to the Jewish

population of this city that he is enabled to supply

them with perfectly Pure Native Wines.

An excellent article of Wine Vinegar constantly

on hand. Orders delivered free of charge to the

house. JOHN PRINZ.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

A FEW FAMILIES AND A FEW SINGLE

men can be accommodated with Board

and Lodging. For particulars, apply to

MRS. NEWMAN,

No. 200 Geary street,

one door above Stockton.

BLANKET AND CLOAK CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 1710 Powell Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO INFORM

the public that they have this day formed a

partnership, under the name of

WEYER & RENAUT,

For the purpose of giving a new impulse to this

already known establishment. For cleaning

and renewing Blankets and Cloaks this estab-

lishment has no rival, and this fact is readily ac-

knowledged by a single trial. With the same suc-

cess they have extended their special attention to

cleaning and renewing Draperies, Clothing,

Flannels, Linens, Lace and Damask Curtains,

etc., etc. The many improvements they have in-

troduced justify them in saying that in the future

the greatest regularity in their work will prevail,

and the goods returned with all possible dispatch.

For the convenience of the public, Order Boxes

have been put up at

No. 740 Washington street,

Corner of Pine and Dupont streets,

Corner of Howard and Taylor streets,

Corner of Sutter and Powell streets,

No. 1325 Sacramento street.

No. 104 Washington street,

Corner of Pine and Dupont streets,

Corner of Howard and Taylor streets,

Corner of Sutter and Powell streets,

No. 1325 Sacramento street.

No. 104 Washington street,

Corner of Pine and Taylor streets,

Corner of Howard and Taylor streets,

No. 1325 Sacramento street.

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No. 104 Washington street,

**ASSMANN & NEUBERT,**  
Wholesale Dealers in  
Butter, Cheese, Eggs,  
Lard, Honey,

Cranberries, Marinated Herrings, Parmesan  
Cheese, Sardines, Sardinen, Sweet Oil,  
Butter without salt, etc.

**NO. 10 CALIFORNIA MARKET,**  
San Francisco. sp17

**ULLMAN & MARTIN,**  
Practical Plumbers  
AND GAS-FITTERS,

No. 614..... Market Street.

Bet. Stockton and Powell; San Francisco.

Buildings fitted up with Gas and Water, and  
warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Plumbing and Gasfittering in all its branches. Gas  
Fixtures of all Patterns constantly on hand.

Jobbing done at shortest notice and at the lowest  
est rates.

**LOGAN & CO.,**

Have Removed to  
NO. 427.... MONTGOMERY STREET.

**KELLY, WALSH & CO.,**

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Importers and Dealers in

**PAINTS! OILS!**

Glass, Etc., Etc.,

DEPOT, 101, 103, and 105.... FRONT STREET

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N. B.—The largest stock of Goods in the city, at  
Lowest Rates.

Call for a full description of our  
goods.

**REGULATIONS**

OF THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND SAVINGS

BANK.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent, per an-

num, clear of Federal Taxes, allowed on all deposits which

shall be thirty days in the Bank. Interest allowed from

date of deposit, which will be repaid in U. S. gold coin on

date of withdrawal.

THOMAS MOONEY, President,

California street, near Sacramento.

Money to loan on city property.

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**A GREAT PUBLIC CONVENIENCE!**

**THE SAN FRANCISCO  
PACKAGE EXPRESS CO.**

**THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED**  
for the transaction of a General Baggage Business, to  
and from Railroads and Steamers, and to and from the  
city of San Francisco.

It is believed that the requirements are such that a Com-

pany, organized upon a responsible basis, with a main

purpose of safety and legitimate business, will be main-

tained in the city, and will meet with the hearty support of

the entire community.

It is proposed to run a sufficient number of wagons to

meet this immense business, and orders left at our Branch

Offices.

No. 101 and 103 Montgomery street,

110 Pine street, corner Montgomery,

146 Second street,

153 Third street, corner Howard,

149 Fourth street, corner Howard,

Corner Fifth and Howard,

1024 Market street, near Sixth,

1422 Stockton street, near Broadway,

418 Washington street, opposite the General Postoffice,

Bamboo's Express Office.

AND THE GENERAL OFFICE,

No. 911 and 913.... California street,

Will be promptly called for and attended to, and as rates

lower than by any other conveyance.

D. V. B. HENARIE..... President

T. A. MUDGE..... Secretary and Treasurer

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**CLIFF HOUSE.**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**HARDWARE**

And Agricultural Implements,

**MOWERS, REAPERS, HEADERS,**

THreshers, Etc., Etc.

NOS. 108 and 110.... FRONT STREET.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Sole Agents for the BUCKEYE MOWER

and REAPER.

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AND THE GENERAL OFFICE,

No. 911 and 913.... California street,

Will be promptly called for and attended to, and as rates

lower than by any other conveyance.

J. G. FOSTER, Proprietor.

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**A. S. GOULD & CO.**

(A. S. GOULD, late Secretary of the South San

Francisco Homestead Association.)

NO. 407.... CALIFORNIA STREET,

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Offer for sale a large variety of BUILDING

LOTS (75x100 feet each) in the original South San

Francisco Homestead Tract; also, Valuable Busi-

ness Property in the Central Park Tract, adjoining,

lot 100x100 feet, fronting the Bay. Payments on

a portion of the South San Francisco Lots may be

made in MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS, without in-

terest.

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AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAURENSTHIN.

**SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,**

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,

518 and 520 California street,

Opposite California Market, San Francisco.

**AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.**

0 MINER FOR CONFECTIONARY, SALT, SUGAR,

Saltine Crackers, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and

Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is suf-

cient guarantee of the superiority of his produc-

tions.

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DR. M. SICHEL,

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